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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/938,516	08/27/2001	Kazuhito Gassho	110474	1015
25920	7590	11/29/2005	EXAMINER	
MARTINE PENILLA & GENCARELLA, LLP 710 LAKEWAY DRIVE SUITE 200 SUNNYVALE, CA 94085			ABRISHAMKAR, KAVEH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2131	

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/938,516	Applicant(s) GASSHO, KAZUHIITO	
	Examiner Kaveh Abrishamkar	Art Unit 2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on September 19, 2005 has been entered.

2. Claims 1 – 57 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 9, 19-20, 28-30, 34, 42-47, 51, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wiegley (U.S. Patent 6,711,677) in view of Chan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,378,070).

Regarding claim 1, Wiegley discloses:

A print system, comprising:

a content server, wherein the content server is interpreted as being the personal computer of Figure 2 (Figure 2, item 12);

a plurality of printers connectable to the content server via the network (Figure 2, item 10);

a content database for the content server which collects a plurality of kinds of content original data (column 3 lines 40 – 57);

wherein the content server comprises

a reader which reads content original data of a kind selected by a client as content data from the content database (column 3 line 40 – column 4 line 8);

a printer specifying information requester which transmits a request for transmission of printer specifying information from the content server to a printer which is selected by the client computer, wherein the printer specifying information includes a printer identifier to specify the printer (column 4 lines 7 – 63);

wherein the printer comprises

a printer specifying information transmitter which transmits the printer specifying information including the printer identifier from the printer to the content server based on the request from the printer specifying information requester (column 4 lines 7 – 63);

a print job generator which, in the content server, generates print job data including at least the content data and the printer specifying information based on the content data read by the reader and the received printer specifying information (column 3 line 63 – column 4 line 63);

wherein the printer further comprises

a print job data transmitter which transmits the print job data from the content server (column 3 line 63 – column 4 line 63);

a print job data receiver which receives the print job data transmitted from the content server to the printer (column 3 line 63 – column 4 line 63);

a judging portion which, reads the printer identifier included in the printer specifying information of the print job data and judges whether the printer identifier coincides with its own printer identifier (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47); and

a print executor which executes print of the print job data in the printer only when the judging portion judges that the printer identifier included in the print job data coincides with its own printer identifier (column 5 lines 3 – 47).

Wiegley teaches a computer which contains content (content server) to be printed at a printer attached via a network. Wiegley does not explicitly teach another client computer connectable to the content server via the network. Chan teaches a secure printing method wherein there is a plurality of document stores, and a client computer connected to the same network (Figure 1, column 3 lines 20-33). Wiegley and Chan are analogous arts as both are directed to methods of providing secure printing over a network. The motivation to combine would be to allow multiple client computers to choose a content from a data store to allow the printing. Furthermore, a separate document store would allow a greater amount of data to be stored, as opposed to a client printing data from the client memory. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the printing method of Wiegley with the

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network architecture of Chan to achieve a network wherein multiple computers can print out a greater selection of content.

Claim 2 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 1, wherein when transmitting the printer specifying information to the content server, the printer encrypts the printer identifier and transmits the encrypted printer identifier as the printer specifying information (column 4 lines 47 – 63).

Claim 3 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 1, wherein when transmitting the printer specifying information to the content server, the printer transmits the printer identifier as the printer specifying information without encrypting the printer identifier (column 4 lines 47 – 63).

Claim 9 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 1,
wherein the print executor comprises:

a print permission requester which gives a request for print permission to the content server from the printer when the judging portion judges that the printer identifier included in the print job data coincides with its own printer identifier (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47);

a print permission transmitter which transmits print permission from the content server to the printer when the request for print permission is given from the printer (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47); and

a permitted print executor which executes print based on the print job data in the printer which has received the print permission (column 5 lines 3 – 47).

Claim 19 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 1,
wherein the print job data generator generates the print job data with protection to prevent unjust copy (column 3 line 62 – column 4 line 63),
wherein the print job data receiver temporarily stores the received print job data in an auxiliary memory of the printer without removing the protection (column 4 line 21 – column 5 line 24), and
wherein the judging portion reads the print job data from the auxiliary memory (column 4 line 21 – column 6 line 24).

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Claim 20 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Furthermore Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 19, wherein the print executor requests a protection removing key necessary to remove the protection from the content server only when the judging portion judges that the printer identifier included in the print job data coincides with its own printer identifier (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 25).

4. Claims 28, 29, 30, 34, 42-47 are claims regarding a printer analogous to the print system claims rejected above and therefore are rejected following the same reasoning.

5. Claims 51 and 57 are claims regarding a content server analogous to the print system claims rejected above and therefore are rejected following the same reasoning.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4-8, 10-18, 21-27, 31-33, 35-41, 48-50, and 52-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wiegley over Chan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,378,070) in view (U.S. Patent 6,711,677) further in view of Venkatesan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,801,999).

Claim 4 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Wiegley does not explicitly disclose including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. The copy guard codes are interpreted as being bits in the content data stream, which contain information about printer (printer specifying information). The code pointers are interpreted as being pointers to the locations where the copy guard codes are embedded. Venkatesan discloses including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column 15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a “session identifier” which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data which could be embedded in the content data using the

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same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because "if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the "lock", the pirate could then excise the watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy" (column 12 lines 10 – 24). Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provided multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark (copy guard code) to be "as difficult as possible for a third party to copy or alter" (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 7 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses generating encrypted content data (column 5 lines 25 – 47). Wiegley does not explicitly discloses generating a third copy guard code including at least the printer specifying information. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column

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15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a "session identifier" which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data which could be embedded in the content data using the same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because "if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the "lock", the pirate could then excise the watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy" (column 12 lines 10 – 24). Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provided multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark (copy guard code) to be "as difficult as possible for a third party to copy or alter" (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 5 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 4. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 4, wherein the content server encrypts the first code pointer (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 6 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 4. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 4, wherein the content server encrypts the first code pointer and holds a code pointer decrypting key which is a decrypting key of the first code pointer (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 8 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 7. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 7, wherein a content data decrypting key which is a decrypting key of the encrypted content data is held in the content server (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 10 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 9. Wiegley does not explicitly disclose including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. The copy guard codes are interpreted as being bits in the content data stream, which contain information about

printer (printer specifying information). The code pointers are interpreted as being pointers to the locations where the copy guard codes are embedded. Venkatesan discloses including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column 15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a “session identifier” which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data which could be embedded in the content data using the same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because “if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the “lock”, the pirate could then excise the watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy” (column 12 lines 10 – 24). Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provide multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark

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(copy guard code) to be "as difficult as possible for a third party to copy or alter" (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 15 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 9. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses generating encrypted content data (column 5 lines 25 – 47). Wiegley does not explicitly disclose generating a third copy guard code including at least the printer specifying information. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column 15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a "session identifier" which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data which could be embedded in the content data using the same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because "if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the "lock", the pirate could then excise the

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watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy" (column 12 lines 10 – 24).

Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provided multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark (copy guard code) to be "as difficult as possible for a third party to copy or alter" (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 23 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Wiegley does not explicitly disclose including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. The copy guard codes are interpreted as being bits in the content data stream, which contain information about printer (printer specifying information). The code pointers are interpreted as being pointers to the locations where the copy guard codes are embedded. Venkatesan discloses including one first copy guard code inserted at a specific position and one or a plurality of second copy guard codes are inserted in the content data, generating a

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first copy guard code and a first code pointer indicating a position of a second copy guard code, wherein the first and second code pointer are determined randomly every time these first and second code pointers are generated. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column 15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a “session identifier” which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data, which could be embedded, in the content data using the same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because “if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the “lock”, the pirate could then excise the watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy” (column 12 lines 10 – 24). Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provided multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark (copy guard code) to be “as difficult as possible for a third party to copy or alter” (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of

Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 26 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses generating encrypted content data (column 5 lines 25 – 47). Wiegley does not explicitly disclose generating a third copy guard code including at least the printer specifying information. Venkatesan discloses a system to prevent illicit copying of content received from a content server by embedding watermarks (copy guard codes) through the content and containing pointers (code pointers), which point to the locations where the watermarks (copy guard codes) are embedded (column 13 line 20 – column 15 line 15). Both Wiegley and Venkatesan are directed towards providing security and confidentiality to content data by the use of keys and identifiers. Wiegley discloses a “session identifier” which is encrypted, and sent with the encrypted content data which could be embedded in the content data using the same methodology of Venkatesan. In the system of Wiegley there is not explicit mention of the session identifier being embedded throughout the document, however, Venkatesan states that embedding just one watermark (copy guard code) is disadvantageous because “if a pirate were to discover the watermark, thus breaking the “lock”, the pirate could then excise the watermark from the object, and illicitly and massively copy” (column 12 lines 10 – 24). Using the system of Venkatesan in the secure printing environment of Wiegley would provide multiple occurrences of the session identifier, and thereby providing layered security which allows the watermark (copy guard code) to be “as difficult as possible for

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a third party to copy or alter” (Venkatesan column 13 lines 13 – 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the multiple embedded watermark system of Venkatesan into the secure printing environment of Wiegley to make it as difficult as possible for a third party to illicitly copy and distribute the secure content by making multiple occurrences of the watermark (copy guard code).

Claim 11 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 10. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 10, wherein the content server encrypts the first code pointer (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 12 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 10. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 10, wherein the content server encrypts the first code pointer and holds a code pointer decrypting key which is a decrypting key of the first code pointer (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 16 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 15. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 15, wherein a content data decrypting key which is a decrypting key of the encrypted content data is held in the content server (column 4 line 30 – column 5 line 47).

Claim 21 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 20. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 20, wherein when transmitting the printer specifying information to the content server, the printer encrypts the printer identifier and transmits the encrypted printer identifier as the printer specifying information (column 4 lines 47 – 63).

Claim 22 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 20. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 20, wherein when transmitting the printer specifying information to the content server, the printer transmits the printer identifier as the printer specifying information without encrypting the printer identifier (column 4 lines 47 – 63).

Claim 24 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 23. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 23, wherein the content server encrypts the first code pointer (column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

Claim 27 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 26. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 26, wherein a content data decrypting key which is a decrypting key of the encrypted content data is held as the protection removing key in the content server (column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

Claim 13 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 12, wherein the print permission transmitter transmits the code pointer decrypting key as the print permission from the content server to the printer based on the request for the print permission from the printer (column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

Claim 17 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 16. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 16, wherein the print permission transmitter transmits the content data decrypting key as the print permission from the content server to the printer based on the request for the print permission from the printer (column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

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Claim 14 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 13. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 13,
wherein the permitted print executor
decrypts the first code pointer with the code pointer decrypting key as the
decrypting key to obtain the position of the next second copy guard code and
sequentially obtain positions of subsequent second copy guard codes each based on a
second code pointer of the preceding second copy guard code (column 4 lines 30 -
column 5 line 47); and
executes print after removing these first and second copy guard codes in
sequence (column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

Claim 18 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 17. Furthermore, Wiegley discloses:

The print system according to claim 17, wherein the permitted print executor
obtains the content data by decrypting the encrypted content data with the content data
decrypting key as the decrypting key and executes print based on this content data
(column 4 lines 30 - column 5 line 47).

7. Claims 31-33, 35-41 and 48-50 are claims regarding a printer analogous to the
print system claims rejected above and therefore are rejected following the same
reasoning.

8. Claims 52-56 are claims regarding a content server analogous to the print system claims rejected above and therefore are rejected following the same reasoning.

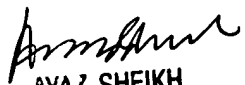
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaveh Abrishamkar whose telephone number is 571-272-3786. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KA
11/23/05


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100